

**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

**Listing of Claims:**

1.     *(currently amended)* A method for the production of a coagulant from anticoagulated whole blood for formation of a wound healing material, comprising:
  - a) obtaining a volume of anticoagulated whole blood from a subject;
  - b) mixing said anticoagulated whole blood with a precipitating agent at room temperature;
  - c) incubating the mixture of b) at room temperature for a time sufficient to produce a cellular and specific plasma component precipitate and a supernatant;
  - d) separating the precipitate from the supernatant; and
  - e) recovering the supernatant wherein said supernatant contains a coagulant and is in a form suitable for application as a wound healing material; ~~and~~
  - ~~f) combining said coagulant with blood or blood derivative to obtain a clot.~~
2.     *(original)* The method of claim 1, wherein the volume of anticoagulated whole blood is between 8 to 10 ml.
3.     *(currently amended)* The method of claim 1, wherein the whole blood is anticoagulated with an anticoagulant selected from the group consisting of acid citrate dextrose (ACD), ACD/mannitol, citrate phosphate dextrose (CPD), and ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA).
4.     *(original)* The method of claim 3, wherein the whole blood is anticoagulated with acid-citrate-dextrose.

5.     *(original)* The method of claim 3, where the whole blood is anticoagulated with ACD/mannitol.
6.     *(original)* The method of claim 5, wherein the mannitol is present in a concentration of 7.5 mg/ml ACD.
7.     *(original)* The method of claim 1, wherein the precipitating agent is ethanol.
8.     *(original)* The method of claim 7, where said ethanol used is at a starting concentration of about 10% to 100%.
9.     *(original)* The method of claim 8, where said ethanol used is at a starting concentration of about 25% to 95%.
10.    *(original)* The method of claim 9, where said ethanol used is at a starting concentration of about 50% to 95%.
11.    *(original)* The method of claim 1, wherein the precipitating agent is a mixture of ethanol and calcium chloride.
12.    *(original)* The method of claim 1, wherein the incubation step requires less than 45 minutes.
13.    *(original)* The method of claim 1, wherein the incubation step requires less than 30 minutes.
14.    *(original)* The method of claim 1, wherein the coagulant prepared is autologous.
15.    *(original)* The method of claim 1, wherein the coagulant prepared is homologous.
16.    *(original)* The method of claim 1, wherein said separating step is accomplished by centrifuging the mixture.
17.    *(original)* The method of claim 1, wherein said separating step is accomplished by filtering the mixture.

18. (*original*) The method of claim 1, wherein said separating step is accomplished by a combination of centrifugation and filtration of the mixture.

19. (*withdrawn*) A kit for the preparation of a coagulant from anticoagulated whole blood, the kit comprising;

- a) a tube with stopper;
- b) a serum filter separator;
- c) a 3 ml syringe with blunt needle;
- d) a 10 ml syringe with blunt needle;
- e) a vial containing ACD or ACD/mannitol;
- f) a vial containing EtOH/CaCl<sub>2</sub>; and
- g) an instruction sheet.

20. (*withdrawn*) A human blood fraction produced by the method of claim 1 comprising 80-90% of prothrombin-thrombin proteins, no detectable fibrinogen and 20-30% of baseline levels of ATIII, Protein C and Protein S.

21. (*previously presented*) The method of claim 1, wherein said blood derivative is chosen from the group consisting of a platelet concentrate (PC), platelet rich plasma (PRP), platelet poor plasma (PPP), purified fibrinogen or a mixture thereof to obtain a wound healing composition.

22. (*new*) A method for the production of a coagulant from anticoagulated whole blood for formation of a wound healing material, consisting of:

- a) obtaining a volume of anticoagulated whole blood from a subject;
- b) mixing said anticoagulated whole blood with a precipitating agent at room temperature;

c) incubating the mixture of b) at room temperature for a time sufficient to produce a cellular and specific plasma component precipitate and a supernatant;

d) separating the precipitate from the supernatant; and

e) recovering the supernatant wherein said supernatant contains a coagulant and is in a form suitable for application as a wound healing material.